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THE SALVATION ARMY.

The First Gun Fired by the Hono-
lulu Corps.

If the Salvation Army is as suc-
cessful, or half as successful, in
drawing a crowd as it was at the
first meeting, held last evening, it
will have no cause to complain.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, the small
army marched quietly from its
new barracks on King street to
Union Square, where it took a posi-
tion on the Opera House steps.
There was a very large crowd
present, probably 800 people listen-
ing to the open air meeting.

The meeting was conducted in
the usual way of Salvation Army
meetings. Two of the "lassies"
had tamborines, one had a guitar,
and Adjutant Egner had a cornet.
The first thing done was to sing a
song, then came a prayer, then more
singing, after which each one
spoke for a short time.

After a short meeting at the
Square, the crowd was invited to
the barracks, and enough accepted
the invitation to completely fill the
large room. An enthusiastic meet-
ing was held, although it was evi-
dent that a number of those present
had come from mere curiosity. But
this is satisfactory to the army. If
the audiences come to satisfy their
curiosity, the army tries to hold
them for a better reason—and it
often succeeds.

Another meeting will be held
this evening.

The Sugar Trust.

The Sugar Trust was formed in
1887 to control the entire supply
of raw sugar, to economize its
manufacture, and to command the
market. The Trust's capital was
\$50,000,000, half being in preferred
and half in common stock. The
plants owned by the several mem-
bers, says an article in Harper's
Weekly, were valued at 35 per
cent. of the entire capital. Stock
was issued, and its price varied
from 50 to 125. Two years ago, in
consequence of important acces-
sions, the company's capital was
raised to \$75,000,000. The Trust
has now absorbed nearly all the
sugar refineries in the country, and
its business is enormously lucra-
tive. To this result legislation
appears to have materially con-
tributed, for Congressman Harter
declares that the duty of half a
cent a pound upon sugars above
No. 16 Dutch Standard has en-
riched the Sugar Trust and other
refiners by \$40,000,000 during the
past three years.—The Outlook.

Canadian Pacific Railway

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free to any one describing symptoms; call or
address 450 Geary St., private entrance 450 Mason
St., San Francisco. 1576-14

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pleas for Justice and Tax Payers.

MR. EDITOR: Referring to the
letters published in the Star last
evening over the nom de plume of
"Community Interests," I would
like to correct some of the state-
ments made. First, instead of the
Honolulu Iron Works being the
lowest bidder for the whole plant
erected, their bid was \$10,000, or 50
per cent., higher than the lowest
bidder; and for the piping alone,
they were 10 per cent. higher than
the lowest bidder.

We would have been very glad
to see the work go to the home
foundry if they had been the low-
est bidder and could have per-
formed the work; but it is of such
a nature that they are incapable of
manufacturing the material in this
country; in fact, the majority of
the plant, if awarded to them, was
to have been purchased in the
United States, with, perhaps, the
exception of the boiler, a few cast-
ings and the smokestack; and
under the circumstances it would
not have given employment to a
larger number of Honolulu men
than any firm that receives the
contract will be obliged to employ.

Respectfully,

AN OLD HAWAIIAN.

A Correction.

MR. EDITOR: In reference to a
reported interview with me by a
Bulletin reporter, I would state
(with all due respect to the Ameri-
can League and the Schuetzen
Club), that I did not use that
threadbare expression, "family com-
pact." I am not in the habit of
speaking in a disrespectful manner
of those opposed to my ideas—poli-
tical or otherwise. The Schuetzen
Club certainly did appoint a com-
mittee of two for the purpose of re-
questing an interview with a simi-
lar committee from the American
League on special business propo-
sitions, and reporting back to the
Club for final action. Neither Club
nor League expects to absorb each
other. But, in the future as in the
past, both organizations will, no
doubt, continue to support the
Government through thick and
thin—each organization using its
own methods.

GEORGE CAVANAGH,
Secretary I. S. C.
Honolulu, September 13, 1894.

The League's Say.

MR. EDITOR:—Your article of
this morning about rumor of nup-
tials of the American League and
Schuetzen Verein was a surprise
and shock to the undersigned.
The central thought of your col-
umn was that the Schuetzen Verein
could be bamboozled or sheenani-
gated. The possibility of the Ve-
rein's intellectual giants being
worsted in a transaction with us is
too flattering, entirely. There are
statesmen in the Verein. The re-
sults they have achieved proves the
assertion. They stand so well in
the community, are so strong nu-
merically, and so powerful at court
that the idea of the League pre-
sents commissioners who could
cope with them is really, don't you
know, far-fetched.

Captain Klemme, of the mounted
patrol, is president of the Schuetzen
Verein. He says he knows nothing
of the proposed union. If he
didn't know of this affair he would
make an admirable chief of detec-
tives in some provincial town in
England.

ED. TOWSE,
T. B. MURRAY.

John G. Manger, Editor of the
Sunbeam, Seligman, Mo., who named
Grover Cleveland for the Presidency
in Nov., 1882, while he was Mayor of
Buffalo, N. Y., is enthusiastic in his
praise of Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He
says: I have used it for the past
five years and consider it the best
preparation of the kind in the
market. It is as staple as sugar and
coffee in this section. It is an article
of merit and should be used in every
household. For sale by all Dealers,
BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

The middle verse of the Bible is the
eighth of 11th Psalm.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde is in-
creasing after a few years of depres-
sion.

Religion is dispensed in Africa from
4246 Sunday schools.

In Italy thirty persons out of 10,000
die by the assassin's knife.

COUNCILS OF THE REPUBLIC.

John F. Colburn Wants His Four
Days Salary.

A PROPOSITION FOR STREET PAVING.

The Bill Allowing Goods for the Bishop
Museum to Enter Free Calls Forth
an Objection from Emmeluth on the
Alcohol Question, and is Referred.

The Councils met yesterday,
with Chairman Wilder in the chair.
There were present President Dole;
Ministers Hatch, King, Damon and
Smith; and Councilors Brown,
Ena, Waterhouse, Allen, Smith,
Mendonca, Emmeluth, Young and
Tenney.

The Minister of Finance pre-
sented the following letter from J.
F. Colburn:

JAMES A. KING, Minister of the In-
terior:
SIR: The undersigned claims of the
Hawaiian Government the sum of
\$52.20 for four days' salary as Minister
of the Interior, which office the un-
dersigned filled from January 13th to
January 17th, 1893, and for which he
has not yet been paid.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN F. COLBURN.

A motion was made to pay the
amount out of the fund for inci-
dentials in the Interior Department.

President Dole said that the
claim should have been presented
sooner.

Minister Damon said there was
a day in dispute, and that this day
had caused all the delay.

The Attorney-General said the
Auditor-General would not author-
ize the payment unless a special
bill was passed.

On motion of President Dole, the
matter was referred to the Judi-
ciary Committee.

Mr. D. B. Smith presented a pe-
tition for an artesian well at the
Reform School, from Palama resi-
dents. Referred to the Executive.

Minister Damon presented his
weekly finance statement, which
was received and placed on file.

The Attorney-General introduced
a bill relating to the bonds of cer-
tain Government officials. It was
as follows:

ACT—

An act relating to bonds of Govern-
ment officials and employees.
Be it enacted by the Executive and
Advisory Councils of the Republic of
Hawaii:

Section 1. In every case where
bonds for the faithful performance of
duties are not already required by law
of officers and employees in any De-
partment or Bureau of the Govern-
ment, the head of the Department or
of the Bureau, as the case may be,
may require every such officer or em-
ployee to give a bond for the faithful
performance of his duties.

Section 2. Whenever any such
bond shall be required by the head of
a Department, the amount of the pen-
alty and the conditions of the bond
shall be such as the head of the De-
partment shall deem proper. And
when any such bond is required by
the head of a Bureau, the amount of
the penalty and the conditions of the
bond shall be such as the head of the
Bureau, with the approval of the head
of the Department, shall deem proper.

Section 3. All such bonds hereto-
fore given are hereby ratified and con-
firmed.

Section 4. This act shall take effect
from the date of its publication.

The above bill passed its first
reading.

President Dole said he had no-
ticed that there had been no publi-
cation, in the newspapers, of the
weekly finance report. He moved
that the secretary be instructed to
ask for bids for publishing the re-
port. Carried.

Mr. Emmeluth wished to make
some inquiries as to immigration.
He understood that some private
parties were making arrangements
to bring a large number of contract
laborers here, and he wanted to
know why. He asked information
on the following questions, stating
that he did not expect an immedi-
ate reply:

1. Under what restrictions, if any,
can private parties import contract
laborers into the Hawaiian Republic?
2. Is it the purpose of the Govern-
ment to encourage such importations?
3. Is it lawful for immigrants to be
allowed to land as contract laborers
who were not shipped as such at
port of embarkation?

The bill allowing articles for the
Bishop Museum to enter free of
duty, came up for its second read-
ing.

Mr. Ena moved an amendment,
by having the certificate of one of
the trustees sufficient to admit the
goods, instead of that of the curator
of the Museum.

Mr. Emmeluth wanted to know
how much alcohol the Museum
used. He was averse to allowing
any alcohol to enter free of duty.

Mr. Waterhouse moved to refer
the bill to the Judiciary Commit-
tee, as there were several amend-
ments which should be made. Car-
ried.

The secretary read a communi-
cation from J. Cranston, relating
to street pavement, as follows:
HON. J. A. KING, Esq., Minister of
the Interior.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to
submit for the consideration of the
Interior Department and the Advi-
sory Council, the question of vitrified
brick for street paving.

It is in successful use in several of
the large cities of Ohio, Indiana,
Iowa, Kansas and various other
States. Chicago is trying to adopt
the same system for its roadways.

Until the last year the manufacture
of this special brick was much a mat-
ter of experiment, but the company I
represent in this transaction has by
persistent efforts reduced the propo-
sition to a scientific success. The first
cost, of course, might seem large, but
when once laid no repairs are re-
quired for years—in fact it is almost
indestructible. I do not think there
will be any more noise than with the
unsatisfactory pavement, and when
swept every morning and sprinkled
say, twice a day there would be a
minimum amount of dust on the
street. As a sanitary measure it can-
not be too highly commended, as
there is no chance for any decaying
matter to lodge on its surface or in
the spaces between rows to breed dis-
ease. It is safe for horses, easier on
rolling stock and heavier loads can
be hauled over it than on any other
road in existence. I would also re-
commend it for the wharves as it
would stop all repair bills after once
laid, and it would be a boon to men
running hand trucks, and a great deal
more work could be accomplished
each day.

My samples and price lists have
gone astray in transit, but I wish to
submit a proposition for your consid-
eration, which is—that if the com-
pany will furnish the brick free of
charge, will the Government pay
freight on same and bear the expense
of laying an experimental road, un-
der my supervision, on one side of Fort
street, from King to Merchant streets,
a distance of 225 feet by a width of 11
feet 6 inches from curb to outer line of
street car rail, and in this connection
I am informed as to whether the
two feet on the outside of the rail is
part of the street railway franchise
and under their control, or whether it
is in the hands of the Government, as
there is quite a depression from the
edge of the rail to the commencement
of the roadway proper, and to make a
symmetrical pavement it would be
necessary to remove the material now
there the whole distance of 225 feet.

While I cannot positively assert
that the company will do this as I am
without instructions on that point,
yet if the Government will enter into
an agreement that if the pavement is
satisfactory—to be decided by three
arbitrators, one for the Government,
one for the company, and the third
chosen by these two—they will give
the company a contract to pave the
wharves, and in addition thereto as
much of the public roadways as may
be deemed advisable. I have no doubt
they will do it, and I am making this
proposition now so as to save time
and correspondence.

Hoping you will give this your ear-
liest and best attention.

I am, yours truly,
J. CRANSTON.

The matter was referred to the
Executive.

The Councils then adjourned.

A Small Samoan Dinner.

"At the Samoan dinners of state
immense quantities of food are col-
lected, and hundreds of people as-
semble. The tables are cocoanut
and banana leaves, spread on the
ground under a canopy of siapo.

The food is heaped on the tables,
which would groan if it were possi-
ble, and the guests sit Turkish
fashion in long rows on each side,
eating with their fingers from leaf
plates. There have been some
notable dinners in and near Apia.

At the largest one recorded more
than twelve hundred guests were
present, over three hundred people
coming from the other islands.

Among the various articles provided
for the entertainment were: twelve
thousand baked taro roots, five
hundred and seventy-five pigs, one
hundred and sixty fowls, one
hundred and twenty pigeons, four
hundred fish, three hundred bundles
seals (edible sea fungus), five
hundred ipos (mud-worms), two
hundred lobsters, twenty-three val-
o (species of lobster), thirty-five pala
(crabs), thirteen shrimps, five
hundred ulas (a peculiar species of
shrimp), and four hundred stalks of
sugar cane.

"This was not all, for there were
found in addition hundreds of
bunches of bananas and cocoanuts,
as well as many hundred weight of
prepared dishes of different kinds.

After the dinner is over, if any food
remains it is divided into shares, put
in cocoanut leaf baskets and carried
to the many families who have con-
tributed to the feast.—Onting.

The Y. M. C. A. of America num-
bers 245,809.